MENTION OF MEN OF HOUR

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

He Is Demonstrating That He Is the Right Man for the Place—W. J. Hand Quickly Taking a Place Among the Most Useful Members of the Board of Control—B. P. Connolly Who Has Done Wonders for the Scranton Bicycle Club—Mr. Crawford's Bonanza.

If there is any one position in this city which requires the services of a man possessed of tireless energy, unflinching persistency, business acumen of a high order and good address that position is that of secretary of the board of trade. Everybody who knows C. S. Seamans, the new incumbent of the place, knows that he measures up to its requirements in every way.

The secretary of the board of trade is the representative of the business and commercial interests of the city and he must needs be a man who can command at once the respect of the

C. S. SEAMANS.

representatives of outside industrial concerns with whom he comes in touch. Those who know Mr. Seamans, know that no one can talk with him for five minutes and not realize that he is an exponent of everything that is up-to-date and progressive in American business life.

He hasn't been saying much during the past few months but like the man so often heard of he has been sawing wood. He has three industries on his list, which are about ready to come here but as he said the other day he doesn't like to say anything definite about them until ground is actually broken so that he cannot be accused of being a false prophet. The board of trade was fortunate in having Captain Atherton as Mr. Seaman's predecessor and it is fortunate likewise in having Mr. Seamans as Captain Atherton's successor.

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One man who is not particularly concerned on his own account if the strike should last a long time is J. L. Crawford, president and main stockholder in the People's Coal company. Early in the strike he went at the then supposed impossible task of manning the company's Oxford colliery and operating it on a big scale. His personal popularity with miners who had worked under him when he was superintendent of the Simpson & Watkins' mines gave him his start. A few men here and a few more there who had been befriended by Mr. Crawford and who were willing to give him a hand in his hour of need, were assembled and set to work.

More were secured from time to time from among the old Simpson & Watkins' employes, and former employes of the Oxford, and to assist them laborers were secured wherever they could be recruited, either in the coal fields or distant places. Elaborate arrangements were made for quartering them and protecting them at the mine, and equally elaborate arrangements were made for protecting the colliery property, a stockade and watch tower, equipped with a powerful telescope, by day and searchlight by night being among these latter arrangements.

There were those who said the great expense these arrangements entailed would make it impossible to mine coal at a profit. Mr. Crawford thought otherwise. And he thought aright. The Oxford is now turning about 500 tons of coal a day and nearly all of it is being shipped to New York, where it is sold for all kinds of fancy prices. One dealer in domestic sizes, so it is related, recently bought 1,000 tons at $18 a ton at the breaker. A month ago the company sold 1,000 tons for $10 a ton. It is probably a low estimate to put the gross earnings of the colliery at $5,000 a day. Allowing that the company has 300 men at the mine, including guards, cooks and the like the total expense for wages, board and lodging would not amount to $2,000. A net earning of $3,000 a day is probably not very far from the truth.

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If there is any man in this city who has a hobby and has one bad, that man is B. P. Connolly. His hobby is the Scranton Bicycle club, of which organization he is the president, having recently been elected for the sixth consecutive time. He lives at the club and devotes every moment of his spare time to furthering its interests and planning schemes for the entertainment of the members.

Mr. Connolly was one of the original members of the club and ever since its organization it has been his baby. If he's not making arrangements for a wrestling match he's devising some plan for a pool tournament or a bowling match or he's assisting the house committee in securing talent for a smoker or in scheming to put in some much needed improvement. Small wonder it is that "Barney," as he is affectionately termed, is the most popular member of the club and that he is almost idolized by the other members.

Mr. Connolly is one of the city's busiest, brainiest and most prosperous business men, being a member of the firm of Connolly & Wallace.

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W. J. Hand, who was elected as school controller from the Tenth ward to succeed Jacob Schafer is proving an admirable member. He is diligent in his attendance on committee meeting and shows in the speeches which he makes at board meetings that he is desirous of seeing the affairs of the district conducted on business lines.

Mr. Hand is recognized as one of the leading attorneys now practicing at the Lackawanna bar and his legal training renders his services as school controller especially valuable. Mr. Hand takes a particular interest in kindergarten work and favors the extension of this system of instruction as far as the finances of the district will allow.

ASKS FOR INJUNCTION.

Counsel of the D., L. & W. Says the United States Court Could End the Strike.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 12.—Walter W. Ross, general counsel for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company, has sent to President Roosevelt a statement about the legal solution of the coal strike. He declares that the powers of the federal government are ample to deal with the problem. Following is a summary of his statement, as published in The Tribune:

The United Mine Workers of America have entered into an agreement or contract with each other not to work nor to permit any one else to work at mining coal, except under the unlawful conditions adopted by that organization. The Supreme court has held in the Trans-Missouri case, wherein the anti-trust act was construed, that every contract which in fact restrains or tends to restrain trade is rendered illegal by said act of congress, whether it is reasonable or unreasonable. Under the provisions of the anti-trust act, the suit to restrain such illegal combination can be brought only in the name of the United States and under the direction of the attorney general of the United States.

The private and corporate powers of the anthracite coal property, the twenty thousand men now employed in producing coal therefrom, the thousands of other employes who are prevented from returning to work by the acts of violence and intimidation of the lawless mob, the wives and children of these miners, who are, or soon will be, suffering from lack of proper care, the interstate transportation companies passing through the coal fields, the millions of law abiding citizens of this great nation who can see the right when it is shown to them, should call upon the president of the United States as their leader in this moment of supreme importance to uphold and enforce the law of the land. They should ask him to request the attorney general of the United States to have a bill filed in the circuit court of the United States, in the state of Pennsylvania, in the name of the United States, against John Mitchell, president, and all the officers and members of the organization known as the United Mine Workers of America, asking the court to restrain such defendants from interfering with the interstate transportation of persons and property and the United States mail, and from continuing the unlawful combination and conspiracy which exists to subject to the will of the conspirators the control of an interstate commodity and a necessity of life—coal—its production and transportation to its markets in neighboring states. The evidence to sustain such a bill is notorious. The United Mine Workers of America is a combination seeking the absolute control of the manner, quantity and persons employed in mining coal throughout the United States. It is controlled by one man whose commands are supreme; it recognizes not our sacred constitution, which guarantees that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

The laws of this nation are adequate to meet this crisis. The provisions of our constitution and the various acts of congress applicable to the facts involved have within recent years been construed by the Supreme court of the United States in the Debs case and in other cases. Debs was president of the American Railway union, a voluntary association, of which many thousand railway employes were members, which sought, as found by the Supreme court, to subject to the will of the conspirators the interstate transportation of persons, property and the United States mail; and in order to acquire this power they ordered their members on a strike, which Debs defined as being a war. He publicly proclaimed, as found by the court, for the purpose of enlisting public sympathy, that the member who destroys property or violates the law is the enemy of the union, yet he and his followers were constantly and secretly sending out commands to prevent the scabs at all hazards from working, which commands resulted in riot, bloodshed, murder and destruction of property. These facts are contained in the records of the federal courts. These and other facts being then conveyed to the president of the United States, the attorney general forthwith directed the United States district attorney to file a bill in the United States circuit court in the name of the United States against Debs, as president of the American Railway union, and all the officers and members of that union, praying that they be restrained from further prosecution of their illegal acts. The injunctional order was granted forthwith. The strike, or war, as Debs defined it, was immediately broken, and order and peace was restored. In giving his testimony before the court, and while under oath, Debs said: "It was not the soldiers that ended the strike. It was not the old brotherhoods that ended the strike. It was simply the United States court that ended the strike." The federal courts have held in more recent cases the United Mine Workers of America to be an illegal association.

The federal constitution provides that "no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

An insurrection prevails in seven of the counties of the state of Pennsylvania. The civil authorities are prostrate, and even the National Guard of the state, of which many of the United Mine Workers of America are members, are unable to enforce the law, and protect life, liberty and property. It is therefore the duty of the federal government to intervene.

The representatives of the owners of the coal properties and interstate transportation companies have appeared before the president in person and told him of the existence of this insurrection, of this conspiracy, of mob rule, violence, intimidation of men seeking to exercise their inalienable right to labor, of the dynamiting of railroad bridges and buildings, of the forcible obstruction to interstate trains carrying passengers, commerce and the United States mails, of the attempted restriction of a public necessity—coal—of the impotency of the civil authorities, and of the inability of the state militia to enforce the law. They stand ready to produce the evidence to sustain these facts, and more.

The great power of the federal government, of which the president is chief in command, is required. The power is not dormant. Two ways are open: He may either direct the attorney general of the United States to file a bill on the equity side of the circuit court of the United States in Pennsylvania, and let the court hear the evidence and enter such order as to it shall seem meet and just; or, he may, in the exercise of the great executive power of his high office as commander in chief of the army of this nation, order the federal troops to quell the insurrection, domestic violence or combination, to abate the great public nuisance and protect life, liberty and property.

Within a brief time after he shall have given either command, peace and tranquility will be restored, the normal production of coal, a public necessity, will be resumed, and the plaudits of a grateful nation will be given him for doing that which is simply right.

Wholly Nourishes
SHREDDED WHEAT WHOLE BISCUIT
The Whole Body

LIKELY THAT IT WILL FALL

[Concluded from Page 1.]

party rules, but not even common decency observed in the conduct of the Music hall purported convention," Major Warren said.

He then went on to enumerate the points of attack. Among those he elaborated upon were the conspiracy of the night before at Hotel Schadt by crafty leaders of the minority, to steal the convention machinery from the majority; the failure to comply with the state laws and primary rules requiring the vigilance committees to swear to the credentials being correct and directing that a tally list of the voters at the primary be returned to the convention with each credential; the failure to file notice and reasons of contest in writing the day before the convention; the illegal substitution of Fahey as secretary, and the lack of rule, rhyme or reason for the action of Messrs. Fahey, Schadt, Lynett, Fitzsimmons and O'Brien representing themselves as an "executive committee" and electing the temporary officers of the convention before the convention day had arrived.

Assuming Acquiescence.

In anticipating the defense of the Faheyites Major Warren said that even assuming that acquiesence by the delegates cured the irregularities a majority of the delegates could not be charged with acquiesence because they could not get an opportunity to make a protest, as their action in leaving the hall testifies.

"The convention was nothing short of a mob meeting," he declared. "It out-Herod's Herod. But leave aside the rough-shod method of conducting business and asume that it was a fairly orderly gathering and you can not make a legal convention out of it. There was no evidence at any time until after Sando was nominated that the hall contained a quorum of the delegates. If the Music hall convention stands it will be a declaration on the part of this court that if a few men get together pack the hall with a mob keep out a majority of the delegates, run things with a minority and some main strength as irregularly as you please and then because nobody could check the proceedings, allege there was 'acquiesence,' and that the proceedings therefore must stand."

Mr. Stranahan, for the Faheyites, argued that the Flynnites were not in good faith: that they were Republicans engaged in attempting to control or disrupt the Democratic convention and that any disorder that occurred was due to this effort on the part of the Flynnites.

It Cured Them.

If there were any irregularities in the proceedings of the convention, he argued, the acquiescence of the delegates cured them. Either vote or silent assent would affirm the substitution of Fahey for secretary and his subsequent assumption of the chairmanship under authority of the executive committee, no matter whether or not the executive committee had this power of substitution. The convention was above the rules and as there was not a single protest against these variations from the methods prescribed by the rules, the actions were affirmed and must stand. For the reason that there was no objection to the adoption of the report of the committee on permanent organization and no appeal from the Fahey ruling that the Gibbons' motion was too late, the report and the ruling must also stand.

When a delegate files a credential and another delegate from the same district files another, Mr. Stranahan argued, the second was by the mere filing of his credential given the required "written notice and reasons for contest." The "notice" was the filing of the credential. The "reason" was contained in the claim on the face of the credential that the contestant was the one rightfully elected.

Various other ingenious but unsubstantial props were put under the Fahey case by Mr. Stranahan. Mr. Bergner, who followed him for the Faheyites, dealt mainly with the evidence. He claimed that the testimony of the Flynnites' own witnesses showed that there were 123 regularly elected delegates who were in Music hall when Howell and Sando were nominated.

Closed for Flynnites.

Mr. Olmsted closed for the Flynnites. He pointed out further irregularities in the Music hall convention, among them the counting of the vote by secretaries, when the rules prescribe that the work shall be done by tellers, and then, as an evidence of conspiracy to defraud, he called attention to the undisputed evidence that the twenty-five Fahey men who were given seats by fake contests were put on the roll before the convention met in the afternoon. The evidence clearly showed, he said, that the friends of Connell and Hoban constituted a clear majority of those holding credentials, and that the organization was wrested from them by a few persons more skilled in the manipulation of conventions. If the credentials of any of the delegates can be sustained, said Mr. Olmsted, it is unquestioned that a majority of duly accredited delegates were not in Music hall, but in Melvin hall, when the nominations of Howell and Sando occurred.

Judging from the questions propounded by the judges during the arguments, it is a safe guess that the Music hall convention, surely, and the Melvin hall convention, possibly, will be declared illegal.

The special train bearing the Flynn witnesses left for Scranton at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. They were rather amused by the story in a Scranton paper that they had not been treated well by those who subpoenaed them. Those who had their comfort and entertainment in charge were likewise amused at the story.

Only a few of the witnesses and attorneys remained over for the other hearings, which are to take place tomorrow.

T. J. Duffy.

Jonas Long's Sons
Monday Bargains

TODAY We are selling Dress Goods at prices surprisingly low. Have you found what you wanted for a dress yet? Possibly you haven't seen our large assortment. Most everything in Foreign and Domestic Fabrics is here.

Weaves that are plain, medium and rough. In weight, light, medium and heavy, all characteristic of the highest modern art known to the manufacturer.

Fancy Trimmings

Some of the most unique designs in braid we have seen in many a day just come in. The Ping Pong Braids in white and black, brilliant silk designs in waves and scrolls and many other styles. Price, per yard.....15c, 19c and 25c

Exceptional Underwear Bargains

For Women and Children.

This is the time of year you are ready to invest in Fall and Winter Clothing. Here's the opportunity. We offer you in this department Monday: Women's Pure White Fleeced Vests and Pants, full size, nicely finished vest, French band pants, sold everywhere at 35 cents. Today..... 25c

Children's Highland Mills Vests and Pants, fleeced ribbed, in grey ecru and white, sizes 2 to 9, at..... 25c

A fine line of Boys' Silver Grey Fleeced Shirts and Drawers, in sizes 24 to 34. Priced at..... 25c

Women's Grey Ribbed Wool Vests and Pants, a perfect fitting garment, trimmed in silk, has a deep French band, usually sold elsewhere at $1.00, Today..... 85c

Children's Grey Cotton Vest, Pants and Drawers in sizes 16 to 34.

Sizes	16	18	20	22	24	26
Prices	7c	10c	13c	16c	19c	22c

Each size 3c higher.

A complete line of Infant's Wool and Cashmere Hose, all colors, infant's, children's and women's fleece and wool hose, at, a pair..... 50c

Black Goods

Very interesting bargains. 300 yards double-fold Serges, elsewhere 12½c. Only..... 10c

500 yards 45-inch all wool jet black Cheviot Suitings, elsewhere 50c, for only, yard..... 39c

600 yards 64-inch all wool Black Homespun, very heavy weight, elsewhere 69c, for only, yard..... 49c

800 yards fine black 50-inch all wool Storm Serge, Cheviot, Armure and Melton, elsewhere 89c, for only..... 69c

Linen Special

An extraordinary value in Table Linen, 60 inches wide, assorted patterns, a value oftentimes sold for 32 cents..... 22½c

Linen Scarfs for bureaus, plain and colored centers, fringed all 'round, size 16x68. Priced at..... 25c

Dress Goods

Enormous quantities of Colored Dress Goods were sold last Monday. We expect to double the selling today in this department. You'll readily see how we can do it by looking over these prices.

20 pieces of extra heavy Flannel Sackings, 33 inches wide, good colors, also black, elsewhere 25c. Today's cut price 16c

27-inch Skirtings, elsewhere 29c, for to day at, yard..... 19c

400 yards 27-inch extra heavy all wool Rainy Day Skirtings, elsewhere 39c, for today at, yard..... 25c

500 yards 38 inch all wool Venetian Suitings, elsewhere 50c a yard, for today at, yard..... 39c

1,000 yards heavy Tweed Fall Suitings, very durable, a cloth firmly woven and substantial, it is fully 54 inches wide and positively worth 75c a yard, mixed yarns and plain black. Today, yd 49c

Sale of Women's Tailored Suits, Jackets and Walking Skirts These Prices For Today Only.

$12.50 Tailored Suits at $9.50—Made from Cheviots, Homspuns, Venetians and Broadcloth, colors are brown, castor, grey and blue, also black. Now, then, here is a chance for today and any one contemplating a purchase of a Tailored Suit should see this one before purchasing anywhere else. Strictly a Monday bargain..... $9.50

Women's Fall Jackets—$5.00 Kind, Today $2.98—Etoh and Single or Double-Breasted Jackets, made up in all wool cheviots and Covert Cloths For early fall wear this number will more than interest you..... $2.98

Women's Walking Skirts—$3.98 Kind, Today $2.98—A large line of these skirts will be offered at this price, Monday only, made from good quality Melton, blue, grey and oxford, also black. A chance to save a dollar on this item—$3.98 to..... $2.98

Ask to See the Prettily Made. . . . **Monte Carlo Coats**

WHERE THE CRUST IS WEAK.

Portions of the Earth in Danger of Volcanic Eruptions.

From Pearson's Magazine.

From north to south mountains flank the whole of the western coasts of America and from Alaska, where more than one active volcano is to be found, to Cape Horn the lines of weakness are clearly marked. One runs through the Cascade mountains down the Sierra Nevadas into Lower California; another from the Rocky mountains through Central America and down the entire coast of the south continent, along the Andes. West of the Rocky mountains is a vast extent of country, larger than France and Great Britain combined, consisting of bare, basalt plain, caused by lava flows from fissure eruptions.

East of the Rocky mountains is the far-famed Yellowstone Park district, lying mainly in Wyoming and partly in Montana and Idaho, whose hot springs and geysers show that the temperature here is still intense at no great distance below the surface. It was in 1872 that these extraordinary geysers and boiling springs became the property of the people.

Among the most noted volcanoes on the American continent are Jorullo, Popocatapeti, Cotopaxi, the highest volcano in the world, and Consequina, whose tremendous explosion in 1853 closely resembled that of the first eruption of Vesuvius, and of Krakatoa in 1883. In all America possesses nearly 100 volcanoes.

In the Atlantic ocean very few islands are to be found, but they are nearly all volcanic in origin.

Disconnected with any line of weakness, about the equator, are the Sandwich, or Hawaiian Islands, the last spot to be visited in our tour of the world's volcanoes.

These islands are nothing but a group of huge volcanic cones, but for three-quarters of a century all the eruptions which have taken place have been non-explosive. The active craters are in Hawaii, with the soft, musical native names of Kilauea, Hualalai and Loa, while there are two other cones, one of them, Kea by name, rising 13,805 feet. Both Kea and Loa are reckoned to be twice the bulk of Etna.

PLANTER RUNS AMUCK.

Lloyd Nelson Young, Crazed by Drink, Assaults Two Negroes.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Oct. 12.—Lloyd Nelson Young, a white planter, crazed by drink, went on a rampage near Pembroke last night, after being put off a train that he had flagged. He secured an axe and brained Rebecca MacRea, an aged negress, whom he met in the road. Leaving the axe with the body, he sprang on Joseph Landy, colored, aged 70, and cut his throat, fatally wounding him.

After terrorizing the citizens for two hours he was overpowered by a posse and brought here for safe keeping early today, to escape a mob of several hundred negroes that had been formed to lynch him.

Featherweights Matched.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 12.—Benny Yanger, the Chicago featherweight, and Terry McGovern, were matched today to meet in a twenty-round contest before the club offering the best inducements, the contest to take place before McGovern's meeting with Young Corbett.

BASE BALL.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

At Chicago—All Nationals, 7; All-Americans, 3

THE MARKETS

SATURDAY STOCK QUOTATIONS

The following quotations are furnished The Tribune by Haight & Freese Co., 314-315 Mears Building. W. D. Runyon, manager.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Amal. Copper	62⅞	62⅞	62¼	62⅞
Am. C. & F	51¼	51¼	51	51
American Ice	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
Am. Locomotive	29⅞	29⅞	29¼	29¼
Am. S. & R. Co	44¼	44¼	44	44
American Sugar	121	121	119¼	120
Anaconda Copper	96	96	95	95
Atchison	87½	87½	85½	85⅞
Atchison, Pr	99⅞	99⅞	99	99
Balt. & Ohio	104⅝	104⅝	103⅛	103½
Brook. R. T.	62¼	62¼	61¼	61⅞
Canadian Pacific	134⅝	134⅝	132	132⅛
Ches. & Ohio	50	50	49	49½
Chicago & Alton	35	35⅛	35	35⅛
Chic. & G. W	29⅝	29⅝	29	29
C., M. & St. P	185½	185½	182¼	183½
C., R. I. & P	195	195	195	195
Col. Fuel & Iron	84	84½	83½	83⅞
Col. & Southern	30	30¼	30	30
Del. & Hud	169	169	169	169
D., L. & W	259	259	259	259
Den. & R. G., Pr	90½	90½	90⅛	90½
Detroit Southern	20½	20¼	20	20
Erie	38¼	38⅞	37⅞	37⅞
Erie, 1st Pr	67½	67½	66¼	66¼
Erie, 2d Pr	51½	51½	51½	51½
Hocking Valley	90⅛	90⅛	89	89
Illinois Central	146¼	146½	145	145
Kan. City & South	33½	33¼	33½	33¼
Louis. & Nash	139½	138	135½	136½
Manhattan	131¼	131¼	129⅛	129⅛
Met. St. Ry	138¼	138¼	132½	134½
Mexican Central	25¼	25¼	24⅞	25
Mo., K. & Tex.	28¼	28¼	28⅛	28⅛
Mo., K. & T., Pr	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼
Mo. Pacific	110⅛	110½	106½	107⅝
N. Y. Central	153⅝	153⅝	152½	153½
Norfolk & West	72¼	72¼	72	72⅛
Ont. & West	33½	33½	32⅞	32⅞
Penna. R. R	161¼	161¼	159¼	159½
People's Gas	102¼	102¼	100⅝	101
Pressed Steel Car	60¼	60¼	59½	59½
Reading	68⅛	68⅞	67	67⅛
Reading, 1st Pr	86	86	85	85
Reading, 1st Pr	86	86	85	85
Reading, 2nd Pr	75¼	75¼	74¼	74¼
Republic Steel	21	21	20½	20½
Republic Steel, Pr	77¼	77¼	77¼	77½
St. Louis So. W	30	30	30	30
Southern Pacific	71½	71½	68⅝	69¼
Southern R. R.	37	37⅛	36¼	36¼
Southern R. R., Pr	95½	95½	95	95
Tenn. Coal & Iron	63	63	62	62¼
Texas & Pacific	43	43	42⅛	42⅛
Union Pacific	103¾	103¾	102	102½
Union Pacific, Pr	90½	90½	90½	90½
U. S. Leather	14⅛	14⅛	13¾	13¾
U. S. Leather, Pr	89	89	88	88
U. S. Rubber	17½	17½	17½	17½
U. S. Steel	39⅞	39¾	39	39
U. S. Steel, Pr	88⅞	88¾	87¾	88
Wabash	32⅞	33	32¼	32¼
Wabash, Pr	47¼	47⅞	47	47
Western Union	92	92	90½	90⅝
Wheel. & L. E	26½	26½	26	26
Wis. Central	27¼	27¼	26½	26¼

Total sales, 315,600 shares.

CHICAGO GRAIN & PRODUCE.

WHEAT—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	69⅞	70¼	69¼	70¼
May	71	71⅞	71	71⅞
CORN—				
December	47¼	47⅞	47⅛	47⅞
May	43¼	43⅞	42¾	43⅞
OATS—				
December	31⅞	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛
May	32½	32½	32	32⅛
PORK.				
October	17.00	17.00	16.90	16.90
January	15.52	15.70	15.52	15.70
LARD—				
October	10.32	10.37	10.32	10.37
January	8.97	8.97	8.97	8.97
RIBS—				
October	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50
January	8.22	8.22	8.22	8.22

NEW YORK COTTON.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.53	8.53	8.49	8.49
December	8.68	8.68	8.55	8.55
January	8.77	8.78	8.67	8.67
May	8.60	8.60	8.49	8.49

BANK STATEMENT.

Reserve, decrease	$ 291,850
Loans, increase	2,344,200
Specie, increase	1,068,700
Legal tender, decrease	1,319,000
Deposits, increase	164,600
Circulation, increase	41,600

Scranton Board of Trade Exchange Quotations—All Quotations Based on Par of 100.

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Lackawanna Dairy Co., Pr	60	...
County Sav. Bank & Trust Co	500	...
First Nat. Bank (Carbonnale)	...	500
Third National Bank	550	...
Dime Dep. & Dis. Bank	300	...
Economy L., H. & P. Co	...	46
First National Bank	1300	...
Lack. Trust & Safe Dep. Co	195	...
Clark & Snover Co., Pr	125	...
Scranton Savings Bank	500	...
Traders' National Bank	225	...
Scranton Bolt & Nut Co	125	...
People's Bank	135	...
BONDS.		
Scranton Packing Co	...	35
Scranton Passenger Railway, first mortgage, due 1920	115	...
People's Street Railway, first mortgage, due 1918	115	...
People's Street Railway, General mortgage, due 1921	115	...
Scranton Trac. Co., 6 per cent.	115	...
Economy L., H. & P. Co	...	97
N. Jersey & Pocono Ice Co	...	97
Consolidated Water Supply Co	...	105

Scranton Wholesale Market.

(Corrected by H. G. Dale, 27 Lacka. Ave.)

Flour—$4.40.

Butter—Fresh creamery, 24c.; fresh dairy, 22c.

Cheese—11½a13c.

Eggs—Nearby, 22½c.; western, 21c.

Eggs—Nearby, 22½c.; western, 21c.; candled, 22c.; case count, 21c.

Marrow Beans—Per bushel, $2.25a2.40.

Marrow Beans—Per bushel, $2.85.

Onions—Per bushel, 90c.

New Potatoes—60c. per bushel.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Oct. 12.—Receipts for live stock for the week: Cattle, 2,500; sheep, 9,837; hogs, 2,673. Cattle offerings more liberal, quality better and prices ruled higher. Virginia and West Virginia cattle furnished the bulk of the supplies. Trading sufficiently active to dispose of the most desirable stock. Steers, best, $6.25a6.50; choice, $5.75a6; good, $5.25a5.50; medium, $4.75a5; common, $4.25a4.50; stockers and feeders, $4.25a5.50; bulls, $1.25a4.25; fat cows, $3a4; thin cows, $1.75a2.50; milch cows, $40a50 for best; common veal, higher; extra choice, $8a8.25; medium, $7.50a7.50; common, $5a6. Sheep and Lambs—Values well maintained on ship, and choicest heavy fat ewes and lambs a trifle higher. Wethers, extra, $4a4.25; choice, $3.75a4; good, $3.25a3.50; medium, $2.50a3; common, $1.50a2.25; ewes, heavy fat, $3.25a3.40. Lambs, good to choice, $6a6.25; medium, $5a5.50; culls, $4a4.50. Hogs—Offerings under seasonable request and market closing fairly steady at $10a10.50. Dressed steers, $8a11.50; sheep, $3a8; cows, $2a3; lambs, $8.50a11; veal calves, $9.75a10; hogs, $10.75a11.

FINANCIAL

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF SCRANTON.

Capital, $200,000
SURPLUS (Earned.) $600,000

Pays 3% interest on savings accounts whether large or small.

Open Saturday evenings from 7.30 to 8.30.

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Old 'Phone, 2331. New 'Phone, 2935.

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